

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.
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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
MONEY sent to us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.
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ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as the new address. In renewing subscriptions should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 19, 1892.

"HONOR THE BRAVE."

"The Memorial of the Flowers"
AND
"Guarding the Flags,"

Two beautiful patriotic exercises, for Youth and Children, by Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, are now ready for sending out. They are printed in a neat little pamphlet, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents. Address, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

LETTERS FROM RUSSIA.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has secured a series of letters from the well-known traveler and correspondent, Frank G. Carpenter, from the famine-stricken districts of Russia. Mr. Carpenter is now on his way to Russia to see with his own shrewdly-observing eyes the true condition of things there. His letters will be as timely as they are interesting, and will give the actual facts which the civilized world is so anxious to know. His letters will be written expressly for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and those so written will not appear in any other paper.

IF YOU ARE COMING.

If you think of coming to the National Encampment, send THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a postal card, with your name, address, regiment, brigade, and corps.

OUR FREE TICKET TO WASHINGTON.

The advertisement of our great offer of free round-trip tickets to Washington during the G.A.R. National Encampment will appear again in next week's paper, and we earnestly wish all comrades to consider it. We shall be glad to hear frequently from all engaged in raising clubs under that offer.

In some way or another Government control of the railroads and telegraphs is an assured thing in the near future. No Government can abdicate its sovereignty over its people's highways and means of communicating with each other. It could with just as much reason give over into the hands of private corporations the administration of justice and the maintenance of the Army and Navy.

GEORGE SMITH, a Texas gentleman, is very fastidious as to the color-line. He has incurred the displeasure of the State of Texas to such a degree that he has been sentenced to be hanged. To this he makes no strong objection, but he does object most strenuously to the fact that he is to be hanged on the same day and gallows that a negro is to render satisfaction to the law. Mr. Smith should take consolation from the fact that the next day he won't know the difference.

A POLICY of genuine Retrenchment and Reform, with capital R's, is needed in the German Empire. The young Emperor has no River and Harbor Bill, but instead he has a passion for building and for traveling, which eats deep into the Imperial Exchequer. He spends \$4,250,000 a year on his personal tastes, and his Ministers have to resign because they are indisposed to supply more. He has already put a \$10,000,000 mortgage on the Crown lands, and people think this is only the beginning.

THE lottery dies as hard in Kentucky as in Louisiana. The courts there have decided that the Frankfort Lottery may run, in spite of the prohibition in the new Constitution of the State.

THERE will be no peace in the Methodist Church until the women are admitted to a full and fair representation, as they should be. No will there ever be woman suffrage in this country until the Methodist Church sets the example.

"Some good Western man" who is to succeed Grover Cleveland in the affections of the Democracy, seems a little backward about coming forward.

REHASHING FALSEHOODS.

"Representative Tucker, of Virginia," the soldier-hating papers are saying in chorus, "has prepared a statement of startling figures. They then go on to hush up again the same dreary old lot of falsehoods, half-truths, and perverted figures."

According to the report of the Pension Commissioner there were on June 30, 1891, 676,160 pensioners on the roll. According to the figures in the Pension Office on or before June 20, 1891, in the last fiscal year the payment of 676,000 pensions required the expenditure of \$118,360,000, and Mr. Tucker calculates, on the most conservative basis that it will require to pension those whose applications are now before the Pension Office, and whose claims, according to the Commissioner's estimate, will be allowed within a period of three years, the enormous sum of \$162,700,000 more, which, added to the present annual expenditure, gives a grand total of \$281,060,000 for pensions alone.

One very simple operation in elementary arithmetic will knock all the false stuffing out of the above statement. The Pension Commissioner reported that the average annual value of the pensions for 1891 was \$131.92. Assuming therefore that the whole of the \$158,457 which it is claimed are entitled to pensions—a number grossly exaggerated by the way—and that they will be allowed at the same rate as those already on the roll, the grand total would only be \$207,029,639.43, or over \$70,000,000 less than "Representative Tucker's startling figures."

As this is a process in simple multiplication, which any school-boy can figure out for himself, I will not comment further upon, except to say that of the "879,908 deceased soldiers not represented on the pension rolls" hundreds of thousands never will be represented there, for the reason that they were young unmarried men, who left neither widows, orphans, nor dependent parents.

The soldier-hating chorus goes on to say:

"These figures are made even more graphic by comparison with the money spent annually by the great foreign countries in maintaining their pension rolls. Mr. Tucker finds that Great Britain has a standing army of 182,000 men, for the maintenance of which she pays \$12,000,000 annually; France has a standing army of 229,000 men, for which she spends \$12,000,000; Austria, with an army of 240,000 men, pays \$12,000,000; Russia maintains an army of 780,000 men, for which she spends \$12,000,000; and the United States, with its little army of 25,000 men, spends nearly \$40,000,000 every year."

Great Britain paid for pensions in 1891 about \$7,000,000; Austria paid \$2,000,000 and will this year pay but \$2,000,000; the German Empire pays only \$10,000,000 annually; Austria \$12,000,000, and Russia \$18,000,000, an amount nearly \$50,000,000 in excess of the pension paid for pensions in the United States in 1891. The total cost of pensions in Great Britain is about 6 per cent. of the total expenditures for governmental purposes; in France it is less than 4 per cent.; in Germany about 8 per cent.; in Russia about 4 per cent., while in the United States it is fully 22 per cent. of the total expenditures. The total cost of pensions in Great Britain is about 6 per cent. of the total expenditures for governmental purposes; in France it is less than 4 per cent.; in Germany about 8 per cent.; in Russia about 4 per cent., while in the United States it is fully 22 per cent. of the total expenditures.

The first reply to this we have often made. It is that the pensioners on our rolls represent more bloody, destructive fighting than all the pensioners now on the rolls of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, and Russia, which paid in the last year an aggregate of \$128,000,000 for pensions. The United States lost more by deaths on the battlefield, received more disabling wounds, and left more widows and orphans than the total losses of all the armies enumerated above in the past three-quarters of a century.

We have frequently asserted, and challenged successful contradiction, that the Union army lost more men actually killed on the field of battle than England has lost in the whole of the eight centuries of her national history, and more than all the armies of Europe have in the 70 years which have elapsed since the battle of Waterloo. No one has attempted to dispute this statement.

Our second reply is that the sums given above do not represent the totality of the pension payments of those nations. Every one of those countries makes provisions for its veterans and their widows which far exceed the money directly expended. They are given employment in the offices, on the railroads—in all manner of positions suited to their ability or disability—from watching at crossings to tolling tickets; they are the Government's agents in selling tobacco, spirits, matches and other governmental monopolies, and in a hundred other ways provision is made for them in lieu of pensions.

The next of Representative Tucker's "startling statements" is:

"Mr. Tucker also calls attention to the fact that Commissioner Dana's report shows that we are now paying \$120,000 yearly in pensions to foreigners or those living in foreign countries, who do not contribute a cent to the support of the Government whom they share."

Well, what of it? These men have received their pensions as a matter of contract and right, and it is simply none of the Government's business where they choose to spend the money. They did their duty by the Government, fulfilled their part of the contract, and now the Government is fulfilling its part by paying them the pensions they earned. It is no more of the Government's business where they choose to live and spend their money than it is where the bondholders choose to live and spend the interest they receive on their bonds. Possibly \$10,000,000 of the money paid out for interest on the public debt last year was spent abroad, and by people who live almost constantly in Europe. Why doesn't Representative Tucker "startle" the people by proposing to cut off all the interest paid bondholders who habitually live abroad and "contribute nothing to the support of the Government?"

Mr. Tucker strongly favors an income tax to assist in paying this enormous pension budget, but, irrespective of the method of raising the revenue, he insists that something should be done to bring down the total of expenditures within the limits of the annual revenues of the Government.

Of course "Mr. Tucker strongly favors an income tax to assist in paying this enormous pension budget." Everybody does who is opposed to pensions. That is their idea of "a mighty cue trick to down pensions." Why don't they favor an income tax to pay the interest on the public debt, the River and Harbor appropriation, and other "enormous budgets?"

THE PENSION BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

It is a fitting comment upon the proceedings of the Committee which is investigating the Pension Bureau that last week, by a unanimous vote, it decided to strike from the record, as unworthy of consideration, a great lot of stuff which had been given as testimony by Rhodes, DeArnaud, and others of similar character. It showed that, in its eagerness to get hold of something damaging to the Bureau, it had encouraged every scandal-monger to tell all that his malignancy and inventiveness could suggest. The consequence was a quantity of evil imaginings too rank and improbable even for the strong stomachs of the majority of the committee.

Any committee which starts out to collect the gossip of the Washington saloons, hotel corridors, and other loafing places; the vicious tales of discharged employees, frustrated lobbyists, and unsuccessful claim agents, will not lack for material, especially if it is not particular as to the quality of the stuff. Every man who has been discharged from the Government employ for good cause is full of hatred for those who ousted him. Every man who has failed to impose a dishonest claim upon the Government has his vials full of wrath against those who frustrated him. If he is encouraged to talk, and given the stimulus of publication, he will exert himself to get revenge on those to whom he feels hostile. Anyone who knows what a mass of scandalous rubbish could be brought to light by a similar process in any community in the United States.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF OHIO.

We congratulate the Department of Ohio, G.A.R., upon the election of I. F. Mack as Commander. Not that the Encampment would have gone amiss in electing either of the able and zealous comrades who were his competitors for the honor. Either of them would have filled the place most creditably, and both were well deserving of the distinction. But Comrade I. F. Mack is a rarely-equip man for any public position, and particularly so for the office to which he has been chosen. At the outbreak of the war he was a student in the famous Abolition University of Oberlin, O. His class enlisted in a body, under their teachers, forming a company in the 7th Ohio. They pledged themselves to each other to serve the war through, and not to accept promotion to a commission. The last was difficult to keep, for the pressure was strong to make officers of such bright, brave, educated young fellows. The company, with some others, was overwhelmed in a desperate fight at Summerville, W. Va., in the Fall of 1861, and a large number of its men captured, Mack among them. He underwent a long imprisonment, and was subjected to frequent indignities on account of the hatred the rebels bore to Oberlin. He served his term out after his release, and at the close of the war became editor and proprietor of the Sandusky (O.) Register, which he made a very newsy as well as most pugnacious paper, which was ever in a hot fight for what he thought was right. The paper prospered, and Mack is one of the substantial and leading citizens of Sandusky. This does not tell the whole story. His activity and ability have made him a marked man in many walks of life. He was for a long time President of the Ohio Press Association, and one of the managers of that great news-gathering concern—the Western Associated Press. He has been for years seriously considered as Governor of the State, and he will be as soon as he decides that his other duties will admit of his name being presented to the Convention. He has been a faithful worker in the Prisoner of War Association, but his crowning achievement is the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Sandusky. He devoted years of effort to getting the Legislature to decide to build such a home, and after the bill became a law, he gave more years to planning and erecting the building according to the best models, and to managing it so as to secure in the highest degree the objects for which it was instituted. In I. F. Mack the Department of Ohio will not only have a Commander who was as good a soldier as kept step to the music of the Union, but an able, experienced public man, whose administration will be broad-gauge and up to the highest level.

BURIAL AT ARLINGTON.

The question of who are entitled to burial at Arlington and other National Cemeteries is now before Congress, having come up under the application to the Quartermaster-General by Col. M. D. Simpson, a retired officer of the Regular Army, for two lots in Arlington in which to deposit the remains of his wife and son, now in vaults in other places. The Quartermaster-General has denied the request for a lot for the son, on the ground that, if this is permitted, the cemeteries will soon cease to be National, in the sense of the law instituting them. Secretary Atkins has sent the papers to Congress for instructions, and he remarks that, while there is a great deal of available ground in the cemeteries at Arlington and West Point, there is no law allowing even officers to be buried there, much less their families.

What action Congress will take in the matter cannot be foreseen. Our idea is that burials in the National Cemeteries should be restricted to men who have served honorably in the Army and Navy of the United States, and their wives. That soldiers, sailors, and marines should be buried there goes without saying. That is what the cemeteries are for. It will be a great hardship to deny any veteran the privilege of having his faithful wife lie beside him. Unless this can be given many veterans will prefer not to avail themselves of the privilege. They would much rather take their last sleep in the ground consecrated as the final resting-places of their dearly-loved wives. But it would seem that this great privilege cannot be extended beyond the wives of veterans without sacrificing the main feature which makes the National Cemeteries such coveted burial-places. They are the Nation's holy places, and should be jealously restricted to the interment of those who have offered themselves as a sacrifice to the Nation's well-being, and of their wives.

THE SENATE DOES NOT PROPOSE THAT THE HOUSE SHALL MAKE A SPECIOUS SHOWING OF ECONOMY BY CUTTING DOWN ALL THE CURRENT AND OTHER APPROPRIATIONS, CRIPPLING THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND STOPPING NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS, WHILE THE REPRESENTATIVES GIVE THEMSELVES LAVISH APPROPRIATIONS IN THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. THIS BILL, WHICH CARRIES OVER \$1,000,000 MORE THAN THE ONE PASSED BY THE "BILLION-DOLLAR CONGRESS," HAS REACHED THE SENATE, AND WILL BE HUNG UP THERE UNTIL THE OTHER APPROPRIATION BILLS SHALL HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE HOUSE AND CONSIDERED. THE HOUSE HAS BEEN INFORMED OF THIS DETERMINATION ON THE PART OF THE SENATE AND CONTEMPTION HAS RESULTED. IT MEANS THAT THE REPRESENTATIVES CANNOT GO BACK TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS CARRYING THEIR PORTION OF THE SWAG UNTIL THEY HAVE TAKEN CARE OF OTHER MORE IMPORTANT PORTIONS OF THE PUBLIC BUSINESS. BEFORE THEY CAN BOAST OF WHAT THEY HAVE DONE FOR THEIR DISTRICTS, THEY MUST DO THEIR SHARE TOWARD TAKING CARE OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY. THEY CANNOT BE EXTRAVAGANT IN THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL, AND RUINOUSLY PARSIMONIOUS ON THE OTHER APPROPRIATIONS. THE STAND TAKEN BY THE SENATE WILL BE GENERALLY APPROVED.

EVEN THE FREE TRADERS IN NEW ENGLAND HAVE TO ADMIT THAT THE OPERATIONS OF THE MCKINLEY BILL IN THAT SECTION HAVE BEEN STRIKINGLY BENEFICIAL. WM. R. BILLINGS, OF THE TAUNTON (MASS.) LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, WAS ONE OF THOSE WHO MEMORIALIZED CONGRESS THAT THE MANUFACTURES THERE WOULD BE PROSTRATED UNLESS IRON AND COAL WERE PUT ON THE FREE LIST. NOW HE ADMITS THAT HIS WORKS ARE DOING A LARGER BUSINESS THAN EVER, AND EMPLOY 278 MEN AGAINST 292 IN 1890. THE MASON MACHINE WORKS, OF TAUNTON, EMPLOY 839 MEN, WHERE THEY HAD BUT 655 IN 1890, AND EXPECT TO STILL FURTHER INCREASE THEIR FORCE. THEY ARE PAYING HIGHER WAGES THAN EVER. OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW ENGLAND MAKE SIMILAR REPORTS. ANOTHER GOOD THING IS, THAT THEY HAVE FOUND OUT THAT IT IS NOT NECESSARY FOR THEM TO IMPORT SCOTCH AND OTHER IRON FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES, AND FOR MIXING WITH NATIVE IRON. IRON CAN BE SUPPLIED FROM OUR OWN FURNACES SUITABLE FOR EVERY PURPOSE, AND CHEAPER THAN FOREIGN IRON.

THE FRIENDS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON HAVE RALLIED AGAINST THE DECIDED VOERING TOWARD BLAINE NOTED IN LAST WEEK'S NATIONAL TRIBUNE, AND ARE NOW "CLAIMING WITH CONFIDENCE" THAT HE WILL BE NOMINATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT. THEY GIVE OUT THE FOLLOWING LIST OF VOTES THAT WILL BE CAST FOR HIM ON THE FIRST BALLOT:

Alabama.....	22	Nebraska.....	16
Arkansas.....	16	New York.....	26
California.....	2	North Carolina.....	12
Florida.....	4	Ohio.....	16
Illinois.....	16	Pennsylvania.....	12
Indiana.....	30	South Carolina.....	8
Iowa.....	8	South Dakota.....	16
Kansas.....	8	Tennessee.....	12
Kentucky.....	20	Texas.....	20
Louisiana.....	16	Vermont.....	4
Maryland.....	16	Virginia.....	12
Michigan.....	16	West Virginia.....	12
Minnesota.....	2	Wisconsin.....	10
Mississippi.....	16		
Missouri.....	20		
		Total.....	416

They claim in this allowance is made for all the doubtful votes, but as soon as the drift toward him is shown by the roll-call there will be enough votes to go to him to give him 500—or 50 more than he needs—before New York is reached.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

BY CAPT. FRITZ REIKENMAN, 212 Fairfield avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

A chief trait in all that greatness does imply: A patriot, like Grant, he led his valiant host From victory to victory. On mountains high, In valleys low, his master-mind was never lost. One moment in the deadliest strife; scene in all. In strategy the leading spirit of his time; Success seemed sure, the watchword said of blood a crime.

Brave as the bravest who stood the brunt of battle, Shiloh's red soil the base of his immortal fame, That spread from field to field, where the deadly rattle Of guns, blood-stained swords, shed new luster on his name.

Brilliant in war, in civil life a guiding star; Suppressing lawlessness on the Pacific coast; From thence migrating South, he taught the art of war. Never once dreaming his pupils to join a host Some future day and profit by his lessons taught, Alas! against the flag he taught them to defend. But when that awful time had come, his only thought

And his memory we shed a comrade's tear, Yet what our tears below the land he led to save, Let us erect a monument to his worth That will attest the love for him beyond the grave Of comrades true from east to west, from south to north.

TRIBUNES.

CAREFUL.

Punkadoodle—Miss Brisk—Mand—if I were to propose to you might I hope that—well, that—

Miss Brisk—I—I—but, you have not proposed yet.

Punkadoodle—Well, I thought I would kind of feel my way first. I couldn't see any use in my kneeling and bagging the knees of my trousers if there was nothing in it for me.

STRETCHING HIM.

"I declare! Young Chumpley is positively a freak of nature. Ever since his father died and left him half a million he has been growing steadily taller. How do you account for it?"

"Somebody seems to be continually pulling his leg. Perhaps that has something to do with it."

HIS MISTAKE.

Country Cousin—I was up to hear Madam Trigolette, the great cockatrice, sing last night.

City Cousin—Why, you don't mean cockatrice, Eben.

Country Cousin—That's so; I meant to say the great sapollo.

A DIFFERENT TERM.

Irato Man (charging into sanctum)—A-r-r-r! What did you mean by calling me a sucker in the last issue of your sheet?

Editor—We did not, sir.

Irato Man—Well, I didn't see the paper myself, but Neighbor Piddly told me you called me a sucker. If you didn't, of course it is all right good-day.

Editor (as the footfalls go down the stairs)—Lucky for us that he got his adjectives mixed. We called him a squirt.

WORLD-WISE CHILDREN.

Mr. Cronk (as a terrific uproar arises in the yard)—I wonder what under the sun those boys are up to now.

The Boys (yelling at the top of their voices)—Bluff! Liar! Villain! Bowler! Scoundrel! Thank! Blankity-blank! Whackity-whack-whack! Whoo! Whoo! Whoo!

Mr. Cronk (calling from the window)—Stop beating each other and swearing in that awful manner. What in the world is the matter?

The Boys (in one voice)—Nothing; we were playing Congress.

VERY DEY.

Bonds—Why are you leaving Mrs. Meager's boarding-house, Lanks?

Lanks—Well, I've made the discovery that she makes her Graham bread of sawdust.

"Ha! ha! Quite a joke. But you should not complain. Sawdust is fine board, you know."

"It is altogether too dry a joke for me."

PERSONAL.

"Private Joe" Fifer, Governor of Illinois, is fond of a good cigar, but to prevent his liking for tobacco from getting the upper hand of him he abstains from the weed, and smokes cigars with the principal business street of Charleston opposite the United States Federal Courtroom, where court was in session. A number of Union veterans went to the place to take the cigar, but were not by a crowd of rebel soldiers, who warned them not to touch their badge of treason. The rebel rag was finally taken down by its owner. It is a pretty commentary on the fact that the war is over, and there are no ex-rebels, when a United States Senator and a Member of Congress, both representatives will address a crowd who have for their emblem a rebel rag.

Capt. Edward L. Gilligan, 88th Pa., of Baltimore, Md., has received from the War Department a medal of honor for bravery in assisting in the capture of the colors of the 23d N. C. at the first day's battle of Gettysburg.

Col. J. Mac, of Milwaukee, who has been elected Commander of the Local Legion of Wisconsin, served at the breaking out of the war in the 3d U. S. Cav. in New Mexico, and was afterward Assistant Adjutant-General with the army in the Mexican campaign. He was promoted to the rank of Major when it was organized in 1874.

Gen. Louis P. di Cerna, Colonel 4th N. Y. Cav., Director of the New York Museum of Art, has received a letter from Mr. Potter Palmer, Chairman of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair at Chicago, asking for the loan of a number of works of art for the Exhibition.

Col. Richard W. Howard, of Norwich, Conn., claims to be the last surviving member of John Brown's raiding party at Harper's Ferry. The soundness of his claim has been questioned, and the great Abolitionist's son does not recall Col. Howard. This criticism is met, however, by a statement that the claimant is not a descendant of the name while associated with the old hero. Col. Howard is highly respected in Norwich, where he has lived for many years.

Capt. P. P. Twombly, 2d Iowa, has evidently prospered since he led the army in 1865, as he was justly entitled to do, being one of the bravest men who went to war for the Union. He was elected to several offices by his fellow-citizens, the last and most important one being that of State Treasurer. At the capture of Fort Donelson, the 2d Iowa was the first to enter the fort, being at the head of the charging column. Serpents, reptiles, the color-bearing, fell pierced with four bullets, and Corp'l Page grasped the flag and was instantly killed. Then the flag was seized by Corp'l Twombly, who was immediately knocked down by a bullet, but, rising, he bore the honored flag to the end of the column. He was promoted to Major for his bravery. He also bore himself so conspicuously in the battle of Corinth that he was mentioned by name by his Colonel. When mustered out of service in 1865 with his regiment, Comrade Twombly had been promoted to Major. 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